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PPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/942,932	08/29/2001	Tamichi Otsu	100809-16277 (SCEY 8950 18.963	
26304	7590 06/27/20	6	EXAMINER	
KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN LLP			DOAN, DUYEN MY	
	ON AVENUE C, NY 10022-2585		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2152	
			DATE MAILED: 06/27/200	6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commence	09/942,932	OTSU, TAMICHI				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Duyen M. Doan	2152				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period was preply reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	nety filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 M	arch 2006.					
	action is non-final.					
· -	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-32</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-32</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.		•				
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Application Papers		÷				
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>29 August 2001</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct						
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	rity documents have been receive	ed in this National Stage				
application from the International Bureau	ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not receive	ed.				
Attachment(s)						
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary					
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	ate Patent Application (PTO-152)				
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

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DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to the submission filed on 3/30/06. Claims 1-32 are currently amended for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-32 recites the limitation "the queue" "the point of time" "the distribution time" in independent claims 1,9,17,25. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

The dependent claims depend on claims 1,9,17,25 are rejected for the same rationale as claims 1,9,17,25.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 1-3, 6,9-11,14,17-19,22,25-27,30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tedesco et al (us pat 6,430,537) (hereinafter Ted) in view of Gargeya et al (us pat 6,714,643) (hereinafter Gar).

As regarding claim 1, Ted sending information from a server machine to a client terminal device whenever a distribution request is sent by a user via such client terminal device (see Ted col.2, lines 24-63; col.3, lines 25-67; col.5, lines 36-55; col.6, lines 67, the client make request for media by using a jukebox to a connected remote server. after making the request, the server will send information to the client), the distribution request expressing request for distributing content to such client terminal device via a network the information expressing at least a total number of other users assessed sent the distribution request earlier than the user, an order in the gueue of the user in relation to such total number of other users at the point of time when the distribution request is sent by the user and a distribution schedule (see Ted col.2, lines 24-63; col.3,, lines 25-67; col.5, lines 36-55; col.6, lines 67, the gueue information will display on the jukebox device for the client, the gueue information include the number of requester, the gueue position regarding the request, the total playtime for all the content in the queue) and displaying on the client terminal device the received total number of other users, and the order in the queue of the user in relation to such total number of other users in text or graphic (see Ted col.2, lines 24-63; col.3, lines 25-67; col.5, lines 36-55; col.6, lines 67, the queue information will display on the jukebox device for the client, the queue information include the number of requester, the queue position regarding the request, the total playtime for all the content in the queue).

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Ted does not expressly disclose the distribution schedule time expressing a time to start sending the content to *such* client terminal device of the user, which is calculated based on the total number of other users sent the distribution request earlier than the user, data size of the content, and data-communications speed of the network.

Gar teaches the wait time is calculated based on the total number of other users sent the distribution request earlier than the user, data size of the content, and data-communications speed of the network (see Gar col.5, lines 10-67; col.6, liens 41-62, the wait time in a call distribution queue, this wait time is calculated base on the queue position of the request, queue length, size of the data, traffic, priority etc...).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the wait time is calculated based on the total number of other users sent the distribution request earlier than the user, data size of the content, and data-communications speed of the network with Ted, because by calculated based on the total number of other users sent the distribution request earlier than the user, data size of the content, and data-communications speed of the network would provide user with realistic and accurate wait time (see Gar col.1, lines 52-60).

As regarding claim 2, Ted-Gar discloses incrementing the order in the queue of the user each time a predetermined processing is completed for one of other users, and sending to the client terminal device information expressing a new total number of other users and an incremented order in the queue of the user in relation to such new total number of other users whenever the increment occurred (see Ted col.2, lines 24-63; col.3, lines 25-67; col.5, lines 36-55; col.6, lines 67, update the queue, incrementing the

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queue); and displaying on the client terminal device the received new total number and the incremented order in the queue of the user in relation to such new total number in a graphical or text style to thereby update the display (see Ted col.2, lines 24-63; col.3, lines 25-67; col.5, lines 36-55; col.6, lines 67).

As regarding claim 3, Ted-Gar discloses displaying on the client terminal device the order in the queue of the user in relation to the total number of other users in a specific display mode (see Ted col.2, lines 24-63; col.3, lines 25-67; col.5, lines 36-55; col.6, lines 67).

As regarding claim 6, Ted-Gar discloses sending from the server machine to the client terminal device termination time information for expressing a termination time of the waiting (see Ted col.2, lines 24-63; col.3, lines 25-67; col.5, lines 36-55; col.6, lines 67); executing on the client terminal device a responding processing to the server machine in order to issue a send request for target information within a predetermined time period from a termination time specified by the termination time information received from the server machine(see Ted col.2, lines 24-63; col.3,, lines 25-67; col.5, lines 36-55; col.6, lines 67); and executing on the server machine a wait termination processing for sending the target information to the client terminal device when the send request was issued by the client terminal device within a predetermined time period from a termination time specified by the terminal time information sent to the client terminal device (see Ted col.2, lines 24-63; col.3,, lines 25-67; col.5, lines 36-55; col.6, lines 67).

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As regarding claim 9-11,14 the limitations are similar to claim 1-3,6, therefore rejected for the same rationale as claim 1-3,6.

As regarding claim 17-19,22 the limitations are similar to claim 1-3,6, therefore rejected for the same rationale as claim 1-3,6.

As regarding claim 25-27,30 the limitations are similar to claim 1-3,6, therefore rejected for the same rationale as claim 1-3,6.

Claims 4,12,20,28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tedesco et al (us pat 6,430,537) (hereinafter Ted) in view of Gargeya et al (us pat 6,714,643) (hereinafter Gar) as applied to claims 1,9,17,25 above and further in view of Gonzales (us pat 6,725,278).

As regarding claim 4 Ted and Gar disclose the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1, but does not disclose sending current time information expressing current time counted on the server machine to the client terminal device; correcting on the client terminal device time difference so as to agree a current time counted on the client terminal device with the current time counted on the server machine based on the current time information received from such server machine; executing a predetermined process on the server machine based on the current time counted thereon; and executing another predetermined process on the client terminal device in synchronization with the server machine based on the current time counted while being corrected for the time difference.

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Gonzalez teaches sending current time information expressing current time counted on the server machine to the client terminal device (col.3, lines 10-67); correcting on the client terminal device time difference so as to agree a current time counted on the client terminal device with the current time counted on the server machine based on the current time information received from such server machine (col.3, lines 10-67); executing a predetermined process on the server machine based on the current time counted thereon (col.3, lines 10-67); and executing another predetermined process on the client terminal device in synchronization with the server machine based on the current time counted while being corrected for the time difference (col.3, lines 10-67).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Gonzalez to the method of Ted and Gar to synchronize the client with the server, because by synchronize the clients with the server would help in maintaining the consistency and clock accuracy between the client and the server after synchronizing (see Gonzalez col.1, lines 18-24).

As regarding claims 12,20,28, the limitations are similar to claim 4, therefore rejected for the same rationales as claim 4.

Claims 5,7,13,15,21,23,29,31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tedesco et al (us pat 6,430,537) (hereinafter Ted) in view of

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Gargeya et al (us pat 6,714,643) (hereinafter Gar) as applied to claims 1,9,17,25 above and further in view of Dowling (us pat 6,845,361).

As regarding claim 5, Ted and Gar disclose the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1, but does not disclose sending from the server machine to the client terminal device roll-call time information used for roll-call processing responsible for confirming a will of staying in the queue; executing on the server machine the roll-call processing for confirming a will of staying in the queue of the user based on the roll-call time information sent to the client terminal device; and executing on the client terminal device a responding processing for expressing the will of staying in the queue to the server machine based on the roll-call time information received from the server machine.

Dowling teaches sending from the server machine to the client terminal device roll-call time information used for roll-call processing responsible for confirming a will of staying in the queue (see Dowling col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34, notify the user that the wait time is up and the user would like to stay in the queue); executing on the server machine the roll-call processing for confirming a will of staying in the queue of the user based on the roll-call time information sent to the client terminal device (see Dowling col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34, notify the user that the wait time is up and the user would like to stay in the queue); and executing on the client terminal device a responding processing for expressing the will of staying in the queue to the server machine based on the roll-call time information received from the server machine (see Dowling col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54;

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col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34, notify the user that the wait time is up and the user would like to stay in the queue).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Gonzalez to the method of Ted and Gar to confirm the will to stay in the queue from the client, because by confirm the will to stay in the queue from the client would be benefit in calculating the accurate wait time for the clients that are currently in the queue.

As regarding claim 7, Ted and Gar disclose the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1, but does not disclose deleting a right for the waiting when the responding processing was not executed.

Dowling discloses deleting a right for the waiting when the responding processing was not executed (see Dowling col.5, lines 25-26; col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34). The same motivation was utilized in claim 5 applied equally well to claim 7.

As regarding claims 13,15, the limitations are similar to claim 5,7, therefore rejected for the same rationale as claims 5,7.

As regarding claims 21,23, the limitations are similar to claim 5,7, therefore rejected for the same rationale as claims 5,7.

As regarding claims 29,31, the limitations are similar to claim 5,7, therefore rejected for the same rationale as claims 5,7.

Claims 8,16,24,32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tedesco et al (us pat 6,430,537) (hereinafter Ted) in view of Gargeya et al (us pat 6,714,643) (hereinafter Gar) as applied to claims 1,9,17,25 above and further in view of what was well known in the art.

As regarding claims 8,16,24,32, Ted and Gar disclose the invention substantially as rejected in claims 1,9,17,25 above, but does not explicitly disclose displaying advertisement or a chat space on the client computer.

Official Notice is taken (see MPEP 2144.03) that displaying advertisement or a chat space on the client computer is well know at the time the invention was made.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include displaying the advertisement or a chat space on the client computer to the system of Ted and Gar, because by doing this, it would prevent the client from getting bore while waiting in the queue.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-32 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Duyen M. Doan whose telephone number is (571) 272-4226. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob A. Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on (571) 272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Examiner Duyen Doan Art unit 2152

BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANI LIPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER